

ARTICLES OF A TREATY CONCLUDED AT HOPEWELL BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE CHICKASAW NATION,
JUNE 10, 1786.

From the Archives of the Department of State

Articles of a treaty concluded at Apprwall
on the Koonce near Seneca old town between
Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens and Joseph
Martin Commissioners plenipotentiary of the
United States of America of the one part, and
Gwinnigo head warrior and first minister
of the Chickasaw Nation, Mungatufka one
of the leading chiefs, and Katopcia first
beloved man of the said Nation: Commis-
sioners plenipotentiary of all the Chickasaws
of the other part.

The Commissioners plenipotentiary
of the United States of America give peace to
the Chickasaw Nation and receive them into
the favour and protection of the said States
on the following conditions.

Article the 1st

The Commissioners plenipotentiary
of the Chickasaw Nation shall restore all
the prisoners citizens of the United States
to their entire liberty, if any there be in
the Chickasaw Nation. — They shall also
restore all the Negroes and all other property
taken during this late war from the Citizens,
if any there be in the Chickasaw Nation, to
such person and at such time and place
as the commissioners of the United States of
America shall appoint.

Article the 2nd

The Commissioners plenipotentiary of

the Chickasaws do hereby acknowledge
the tribes and the towns of the Chickasaw
Nation, to be under the protection of the
United States of America and of no other
sovereign, whatsoever.

(Article 3^d) The boundary of the lands hereby
allotted to the Chickasaw Nation to live and
hunt on, within the limits of the United
States of America is and shall be the
following *to wit*.

Beginning on the ridge that
divides the waters running into the
Cumberland from those running into
the Tennessee at a point in a line to be
run North East which shall strike the
Tennessee at the Mouth of Duck river,
thence running westerly along the said
ridge till it shall strike the Ohio, thence
down the Southern Banks thereof to
the Mississippi, thence down the same
to the Choctaw or Natchez district,
thence along the said line or the line of
of the district Eastwardly as far as the
Chickasaws claimed and lived and hunted
on, the 29th of November one thousand
seven hundred and eighty two. — Thence
the said boundary eastwardly shall be
the lands allotted to the Choctaws and there
to live and hunt on, and the lands
at present in the possession of the Creeks
living and moving for the establish-
ment of a trading post a tract or parcel
of land to be laid out at the lower part



of the Muscle Shoals at the Mouth of Ocochops
30, in a circle ^{the diameter of which} whose diameter shall be five
miles on the river, which post and the
lands annexed thereto shall be to the use
and under the government of the United States
of America. —

Article the 4th

If any citizen of the United States or
other person not being an Indian shall
attempt to settle on any of the lands hereby
allotted to the Chickasaws to live and hunt on,
such person shall forfeit the protection of the
United States of America and the Chickasaws
may punish him or not as they please.

Article the 5th

If any Indian or Indians or persons
residing among them, or who shall take
refuge in their Nation, shall commit a
robbery or murder or other capital crime
on any citizen of the United States or
person under their protection, the Tribe to
which such offender or offenders may belong
or the nation shall be bound to deliver him
or them up to be punished according to the
Ordinances of the United States in Congress
assembled: provided that the punishment
shall not be greater than if the robbery or
murder or other capital crime had been
committed by a citizen on a citizen.

Article the 6th



If any citizen of the United States of America or person under their protection shall commit a robbery or murder or other capital crime on any Indian, such offender or offenders shall be punished in the same manner as if the robbery or murder or other capital crime had been committed on a citizen of the United States of America. And the punishment shall be in presence of some of the Chickasaws if any will attend at the time and place, and that they may have an opportunity so to do, due notice if practicable of such intended punishment shall be sent to some one of the Tribes. -

Article the 7th

It is understood that the punishment of retaliation is unjust and shall not be practiced on either side except where there is a manifest violation of this Treaty: and then it shall be preceded first by a demand of justice and if refused then by a declaration of hostilities.

Article the 8th

For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the protection

of injuries or apprehensions on the part of the citizens or Indians, The United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the Trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in such manner as they think proper. -

Article the 9th

Until the pleasure of Congress be known respecting the eighth article, all Traders, citizens of the United States shall have liberty to go to any of the Tribes or towns of the Chickasaw to trade with them, and they shall be protected in their persons and property and kindly treated. -

Article the 10th

The said Indians shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of America, of any designs which they may know or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring Tribe or by any persons whatsoever against the peace Trade or interests of the United States of America. -

Article the 11th

The Hatchet shall be forever buried, and the peace given by the United States of America and friendship reestablished between the said States on the one part and the Chickasaw Nation on the other part

shall be universal: and the Contracting
parties shall use their utmost endeavours
to maintain the peace given as aforesaid
and friendship reestablished. -



In Witness of all and every
thing herein contained between the said
States and Chickasaws We their under
written Commissioners by Virtue of
our full powers have signed this defini-
tive Treaty and have caused our
seals to be hereunto affixed

Done at Hopewell on the
Thowée the 10th day of January
in the year of our Lords One
Thousand seven hundred and
eighty six. -

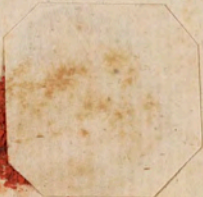
Benjamin Hawkins



Pompeo

his

mark



Andrew Pickens



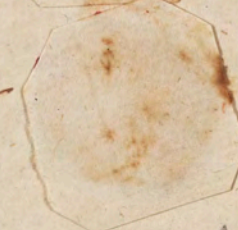
Mingatuska

his

mark



Jos. Martin



Satopcia

his

mark



Witness.

Wm. Blount

Witness

James Cole

Sworn Interpreter

Mr. Harland

Saml. Taylor

173-86
Articles of treaty concluded at Hopi
well, between B. Haukier & Co
& the Chikafaw Nation ---

10 Jan 1886 V
No. 14

Read



Form of a proclamation -

August 26. 1790

Record.
page 26

By the PRESIDENT of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath, at this time, become peculiarly necessary to warn the citizens of the United States against a violation of the Treaties made at Hopewell, on the Keowee, on the twenty-eight day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five; and on the third and tenth days of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, between the United States and the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations of Indians; and to enforce an act, entitled "An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes;" copies of which treaties and act are hereunto annexed: I have therefore thought fit to require, and I do by these presents require all officers of the United States, as well civil as military, and all other citizens and inhabitants thereof, to govern themselves according to the treaties and act aforesaid, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the UNITED STATES, in the City of NEW-YORK, the Twenty-sixth Day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifteenth Year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the UNITED STATES.

(Signed)

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,

(Signed)

T. JEFFERSON.



Form of resolution
August 28. 1790

ARTICLE VIII.

It is understood that the punishment of the innocent under the idea of retaliation, is unjust, and shall not be practised on either side, except where there is a manifest violation of this treaty; and then it shall be proceeded, first by a demand of justice, and if refused, then by a declaration of hostilities.

ARTICLE IX.

For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppressions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in such manner as they think proper.

ARTICLE X.

UNTIL the pleasure of Congress be known, respecting the ninth article, all traders, citizens of the United States, shall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns of the Cherokees to trade with them, and they shall be protected in their persons and property, and kindly treated.

ARTICLE XI.

THE said Indians shall give notice to the citizens of the United States, of any designs which they may know or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whosoever, against the peace, trade or interest of the United States.

ARTICLE XII.

THAT the Indians may have full confidence in the justice of the United States respecting their interests, they shall have the right to send a deputy of their choice, whenever they think fit, to Congress.

ARTICLE XIII.

THE hatchet shall be forever buried, and the peace given by the United States, and friendship re-established between the said States on the one part, and all the Cherokees on the other, shall be universal; and the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavours to maintain the peace given as aforesaid, and friendship re-established.

IN WITNESS of all, and every thing herein determined, between the United States of America, and all the Cherokees, We, their underwritten Commissioners, by virtue of our full powers have signed this Definitive Treaty, and have caused our seals to be hereto affixed.—
Done at Hopewell, on the Keowee, this twenty-eighth of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

(Signed)

BENJAMIN HAWKINS,
ANDREW PICKENS,
JOSEPH MARTIN,
LACHLAN M'INTOSH,
And by thirty-seven Head-Men
of the Cherokee nation.

T. JEFFERSON

Proclamations of the Presi-
dent of the United States
requiring an observance of
the Indian Treaties.—
issued the 14th & 26th of
August 1790.—



By the President of the United States of America.
A Proclamation.

Whereas it hath been represented to me that James O'Fallon is
levying an armed force in that part of the State of Virginia which is
called Kentucky; disturbs the public peace, and sets at defiance the treaties
of the United States with the Indian tribes, the act of Congress, intituled
"An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes", and
my proclamations of the fourteenth and twenty sixth days of August
last, founded thereon: and it is my earnest desire, that those who have
incautiously associated themselves with the said James O'Fallon, may be
warned of their danger, I have therefore thought fit to publish this
proclamation, hereby declaring that all persons violating the treaties and
act aforesaid, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

And I do moreover require all officers of the United States,
whom it may concern, to use their best exertions to bring to justice any
persons offending in the premises.



In Testimony whereof, I have caused the
Seal of the United States to be affixed to
these presents, and signed the same with
my hand. Done at the City of Phila-
delphia, the Nineteenth day of March,
in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven

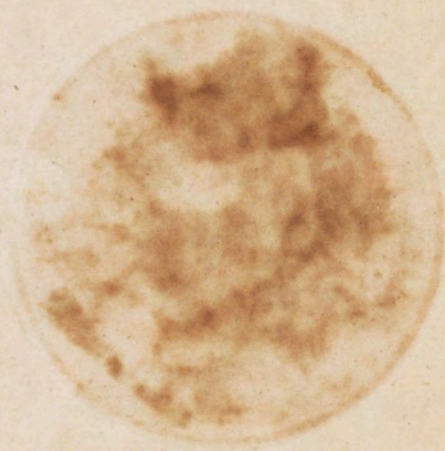
hundred

hundred and ninety one, and of the independence of the United States the fifteenth.

G. Washington

By the President

J. Adams



Proclamation of the Presd.
of the United States requiring
an observance of his Proclamations
of Aug^t. 14. & 26.th 1790. issued
the 19. March 1791.

Rec^d. p. 3



ARTICLES of a TREATY,

Concluded at HOPEWELL, on the Keowee, near Seneca old Town, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens and Joseph Martin, COMMISSIONERS PLENIPOTENTIARY of the United States of America of the one part, and Piomingo, HEAD WARRIOR and FIRST MINISTER of the Chickasaw Nation, Mingatushka, one of the leading Chiefs, and Latopoia, first beloved Man of the said Nation, COMMISSIONERS PLENIPOTENTIARY of all the Chickasaws of the other Part.

TH E commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America give peace to the Chickasaw nation, and receive them into the favour and protection of the said states, on the following conditions.

Article 1. The commissioners plenipotentiary of the Chickasaw nation, shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, to their entire liberty, if any there be in the Chickasaw nation.--They shall also restore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the late war, from the citizens; if any there be in the Chickasaw nation, to such person, and at such time and place, as the commissioners of the United States of America shall appoint.

Art. 2. The commissioners plenipotentiary of the Chickasaws, do hereby acknowledge the tribes and the towns of the Chickasaw nation, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whatsoever.

Art. 3. The boundary of the lands hereby allotted to the Chickasaw nation to live and hunt on, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and shall be the following, viz.

Beginning on the ridge that divides the waters running into the Cumberland, from those running into the Tennessee, at a point in a line to be run north east, which shall strike the Tennessee, at the mouth of Duck river; thence running westerly along the said ridge, till it shall strike the Ohio; thence down the southern banks thereof, to the Mississippi; thence down the same, to the Choctaw line or Natches district; thence along the said line, or the line of the district eastwardly as far as the Chickasaws claimed, and lived and hunted on, the twenty-ninth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two. Thence the said boundary eastwardly, shall be the lands allotted to the Choctaws and Cherokees to live and hunt on, and the lands at present in the possession of the Creeks; saving and reserving for the establishment of a trading post, a tract or parcel of land to be laid out at the lower post of the Muscle Shoals, at the mouth of Oco-chippo, in circle, the diameter of which, shall be five miles on the river, which post, and the lands annexed thereto, shall be to the use and under the government of the United States of America.

Art. 4. If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands hereby allotted to the Chickasaws to live and hunt on, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States of America, and the Chickasaws may punish him or not as they please.

Art. 5. If any Indian or Indians, or persons residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizen of the United States, or person under their protection, the tribe to which such offender or offenders may belong, or the nation, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled: Provided that the punishment shall not be greater, than if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed by a citizen on a citizen.

Art. 6. If any citizen of the United States of America, or person under their protection, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any Indian, such offender or offenders, shall be punished in the same manner, as if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed on a citizen of the United States of America; and the punishment shall be in presence of some of the Chickasaws, if any will attend at the time and place and that they may have an opportunity so to do, due notice, if practicable, of such intended punishment, shall be sent to some one of the tribes.

Art. 7. It is understood, that the punishment of the innocent, under the idea of retaliation is unjust, and shall not be practised on either side, except where there is a manifest violation of this treaty; and then it shall be preceded, first by a demand of justice, and if refused, then by a declaration of hostilities.

Art. 8. For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppressions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in such manner as they think proper.

Art.

Art. 9. Until the pleasure of Congress be known, respecting the eighth article, all traders, citizens of the United States, shall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns of the Chickasaws to trade with them, and they shall be protected in their persons and property, and kindly treated.

Art. 10. The said Indians shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of America, of any designs which they may know or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whosoever, against the peace, trade or interest of the United States of America.

Art. 11. The hatchet shall be forever buried, and the peace given by the United States of America, and friendship re-established between the said states on the one part, and the Chickasaw nation on the other part, shall be universal; and the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavors to maintain the peace given as aforesaid, and friendship re-established.

IN WITNESS of all, and every thing herein contained, between the said states and Chickasaws, We, their underwritten commissioners, by virtue of our full powers, have signed this definitive treaty, and have caused our seals to be hereunto affixed. DONE at Hopewell, on the Keowee, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

(Signed)

BENJAMIN HAWKINS,
AND. PICKENS
JOS. MARTIN,

(L.S.)

(L.S.)

(L.S.)

PIOMINGO, ^{his}
X
mark.

MINGATUSHKA, ^{his}
X
mark.

LATOPOIA, ^{his}
X
mark. ()

Witness.

WM. BLOUNT,
WM. HAZZARD.
SAM. TAYLOR,
JAMES COLE, Sworn Interpreter.

ARTICLES of a TREATY,

Concluded at HOPEWELL, on the Keowee, near Seneca Old Town, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens and Joseph Martin, COMMISSIONERS PLENIPOTENTIARY of the United States of America of the one part; and Yockonahoma, great Medal Chief of Soonacoha, Yockahoopoie, leading Chief of Bugtoogoloo, Mingohoopoie, leading Chief of Haskooqua, Tobocoh, great Medal Chief of Congetoo, Poofhemastubie, Gorget Captain of Senayazo, and thirteen small Medal Chiefs of the first Class, twelve Medal and Gorget Captains, COMMISSIONERS PLENIPOTENTIARY, of all the Choctaw Nation of the other part.

THE Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America give peace to all the Choctaw nation, and receive them into the favor and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions:

Art. 1. The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw nation, shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, or subjects of their allies, to their entire liberty, if any there be in the Choctaw nation. They shall also restore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the late war, from the citizens, to such person, and at such time and place, as the commissioners of the United States of America shall appoint, if any there be in the Choctaw nation.

Art. 2. The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw nation, do hereby acknowledge the tribes and towns of the said nation, and the lands within the boundary allotted to the said Indians, to live and hunt on, as mentioned in the third article, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whosoever.

Art. 3. The boundary of the lands, hereby allotted to the Choctaw nation to live and hunt on, within the limits of the United States of America is, and shall be the following, viz. Beginning at a point on the